Polynomial Factoring solution (version 612)

1. The quadratic formula says if $ax^2 + bx + c = 0$ then $x = \frac{-b \pm \sqrt{b^2 - 4ac}}{2a}$. Use the quadratic formula to solve the following equation.

$$x^2 - 8x + 27 = 0$$

Simplify your answer(s) as much as possible.

Solution

$$x = \frac{-(-8) \pm \sqrt{(-8)^2 - 4(1)(27)}}{2(1)}$$

$$x = \frac{-(-8) \pm \sqrt{64 - 108}}{2(1)}$$

$$x = \frac{8 \pm \sqrt{-44}}{2}$$

$$x = \frac{8 \pm \sqrt{-4 \cdot 11}}{2}$$

$$x = \frac{8 \pm 2\sqrt{11}i}{2}$$

$$x = 4 \pm \sqrt{11}i$$

Notice that i in NOT under the square-root radical symbol!!

2. Express the product of -8 + 2i and 9 + 3i in standard form (a + bi).

Solution

$$(-8+2i) \cdot (9+3i)$$

$$-72-24i+18i+6i^{2}$$

$$-72-24i+18i-6$$

$$-72-6-24i+18i$$

$$-78-6i$$

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3. Write function $f(x) = x^3 + 3x^2 - 22x - 24$ in factored form. I'll give you a hint: one factor is (x-4).

Solution

$$f(x) = (x-4)(x^2+7x+6)$$

$$f(x) = (x-4)(x+6)(x+1)$$

4. Polynomial p is defined below in factored form.

$$p(x) = -(x+4) \cdot (x+1)^2 \cdot (x-4)^2 \cdot (x-7)^2$$

Sketch a graph of polynomial y = p(x).

